

Carter's Store:

#	What To Do	Date Done
4	See HOM pp	
5	See <u>Under Wasatch Skies</u> p. 104	11-2-89
6	See Fort Bridger Book for Judge Carter	11-2-89
7	Add many info about Red Stone Bldg.	
8	Search "Under Wasatch Skies," pp 104, 108,	

Buell
 P 161-2
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Protestant schools came to Wasatch County about 1883, and were welcomed because of the shortage of teachers in the valley. In fact, Latter-day Saint officials even helped the teachers become situated in the valley, realizing the cultural influence many of them would exert in the area.

The Congregationalists and Methodists were most influential in the Wasatch area. The first school was established by the New West Educational Commission, one of the societies of the Congregational Church. Known as the New West School, it was located on the corner of 1st North and 2nd East. Miss Angie L. Steele was the first teacher and she soon had more than 40 pupils. Some of the teachers, Miss Steele, Jennie Clafin, a Miss Shepherd, a Mrs. Rand, Miss Shute, Miss Crosbie, Miss Lester and Miss Stoner, to mention only a few, are still remembered affectionately and favorably by some of the older valley residents. When Miss Shute died she willed a considerable sum of money to the Wasatch County Library.

The Methodists opened a church and a school on the corner of Center Street and 1st West, a site which is now occupied by the Second-Fifth Ward Chapel of the LDS Church. Miss Ella Young was an early teacher in this Methodist School. The big issue of the day then was prohibition, and she took every opportunity to promote it.

Most of the teachers were single women from the East and were very well educated. They brought a cultural and intellectual influence into the frontier country that contributed greatly in refining the communities in which they lived.

Early educational efforts by the LDS Church were centered largely in the Wasatch Stake Academy which was established in Heber City.

In July, 1888, Wilford Woodruff, President of the Church, wrote a letter of instructions to President Abram Hatch of Wasatch Stake concerning the establishment of a stake board of education and the beginning of a stake academy.

With his counselors, President Hatch chose eight men, one from each of the wards of the stake, to serve on the board of education. They immediately formulated plans for the construction of a school building.

However, school work began before the building was completed. At a meeting of the board on August 2, 1889, Enoch Jorgensen was appointed principal of the Academy. He held his first classes in the back room of the Stake Tabernacle. Other Academy locations included the upper story of the Courthouse, the old Relief Society building on the northeast corner of the Tithing Office Block, the old "Social Hall," and upstairs in the rock building housing Carter's Store. The Carter's Store had also housed the Congregational School for a period.

When Mr. Jorgensen was appointed principal the board determined that the academic year would be divided into four terms beginning September 9, 1889. The terms would continue through June 27. Tuition was set at \$4 a term, paid in advance. Those who came from commu-

Judge Wm. Carter's Store in Heber Ut.

Location:

1st was in log cabin of Phillip Smith's

Structure: 2-story Rock Building



Judge William Carter, "Mr. Fort Bridger," dominated the fort forty years.

References:

H BUM pp 84,

"Under Wasatch skies," pp 107-8

Money from this railroad activity provided the foundation for another of the permanent businesses in the county—that of Mark Jeffs. Richard Jeffs, Mark's father, was a Mormon convert from England who came to Utah in 1862, bringing Mark with him. Their first home in Heber was a small log cabin owned by Elizabeth Cartlyle and situated on her pasture lot.⁶ It was in this cabin that Mark first began trading. His year's work on the railroad in 1868-69 enabled him to save seventy dollars, which he soon took to Salt Lake City and invested in goods such as calico, factory, sugar, and tea. Once home in Heber he set up his store in the little log cabin. The scales for weighing out sugar and tea were set in the window. Calico and factory were measured out on the

Statement by Emma Wherritt, personal interview, 1952.

bed, and a chair served as a rude counter for tying up the articles.⁷

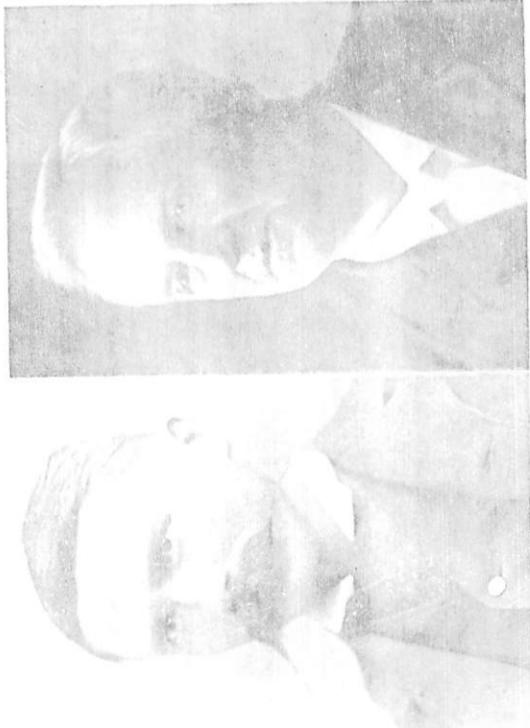
The cabin that housed his business may have been crude, but the mind that directed the trade was vigorous and keen. As business increased he bought property on Main Street. When this seemed inadequate he rented the large rock store which had previously housed Judge Carter's business. He enlarged again and again. The purchase of more property, erection of buildings, and further enlargement all prefaced the establishment of the Heber Mercantile Company in 1905 with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars.⁸

THE COOPERATIVES

The cooperative mercantile movement in Utah, which affected the Wasatch County business scene, really began

"Ibid."

⁸*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906.



Joseph Hatch

Joseph R. Murdock